



THE WARRIOR

KING BO "JAWS" E ANGOLA



HOFFA MISSING HEARST ARREST PEKING TOURIS



NEW JUSTICE GANDHI CON CHOU-EN-LA



WORLD EVENTS

1. **7/4/75 BILLIE JEAN KING BOWS OUT** — After winning her 6th straight Wimbledon Singles title she emphasized that this was her last major Singles competition.
2. **"JAWS" BIG MONEY-MAKER IN '75** — Here Roy Scheider and Robert Shaw battle mechanical shark during filming of movie.
3. **11/11/75 ANGOLA** — Soldiers of the Soviet-backed MPLA, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, fire weapons in the air in Luanda, welcoming Angolan independence from Portugal.



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4. **7/6/75 HOFFA MISSING** — James P. Hoffa and Barbara Granger, children of missing ex-Teamster boss James R. Hoffa, announced the posting of a reward for information revealing the whereabouts of their father. Hoffa vanished July 30.
5. **12/11/75 PATTY HEARST ARRESTED** — Patricia Hearst is shown on her way to San Francisco and an appearance in federal court concerning charges of federal bank robbery.
6. **12/2/75 PEKING TOURISTS** — President and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, left, visit the Temple of Heaven Grounds during the second day of their China tour.
7. **11/29/75 NEW SUPREME COURT JUSTICE** — U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John Paul Stevens is shown with his wife, Elizabeth, after being nominated by President Ford to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States.
8. **6/12/75 CONVICTED** — In June Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India was convicted of winning her 1971 election to Parliament illegally. However, in November the Supreme Court erased the conviction.
9. **1/9/76 CHOU-EN-LAI DIES** — All Tokyo afternoon papers display portrait of Chou-En-lai in reporting the death of the Chinese Premier.
10. **10/1/75 THRILLA' FROM MANILA** — Muhammed Ali delivers left and right to head of Joe Frazier in the 14th round of their title fight in Manila. Moments later Ali was declared winner.
11. **10/8/75 VISITING EMPEROR** — Emperor Hirohito of Japan signs guest book at Disneyland during first visit to United States. Empress Nagako and Mickey Mouse look on.
12. **6/30/75 NEW U.N. AMBASSADOR** — Daniel Moynihan became the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. He is shown casting a negative vote in the U.N. General Assembly, November 10, on a resolution to label Zionism "a form of racism and racial discrimination."



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THRILLA' FROM
VISITING EM
NEW U.N. AM



11



12

WARRIOR 1976



A BICENTENNIAL TRIP

America is celebrating her 200th birthday this year.

Since much of the history of the United States involves the efforts and accomplishments of her tradesmen, the 1976 Senior Class thought it would be fitting to go back 200 years and visit the graduating class of what might have been Smith High School in 1776.

Just as the modern Alfred E. Smith High School offers courses in the building and transportation trades,

the "Bronx Trade School" of 1776 concentrated also on these same crafts which were so vital to the development and expansion of the United States. However, the materials, products and techniques were those of a simpler time.

Curious to see what changes had occurred in these trades in 200 years, the 1976 Senior Class climbed into their time machine and back they went—all the way back to the Bronx of 1776. And this is what they found...

architectural drafting

They first visited seniors studying architectural drafting in 1776. One of them was making a sketch of a barn for the carpentry students to follow in a future project.

Most 18th century houses, he told them, were built around a central fireplace and chimney that provided both warmth and a place to cook the family meal. Rooms were added to this central core as needed, and the result was a "salt box" house, like the one where George Washington was born.

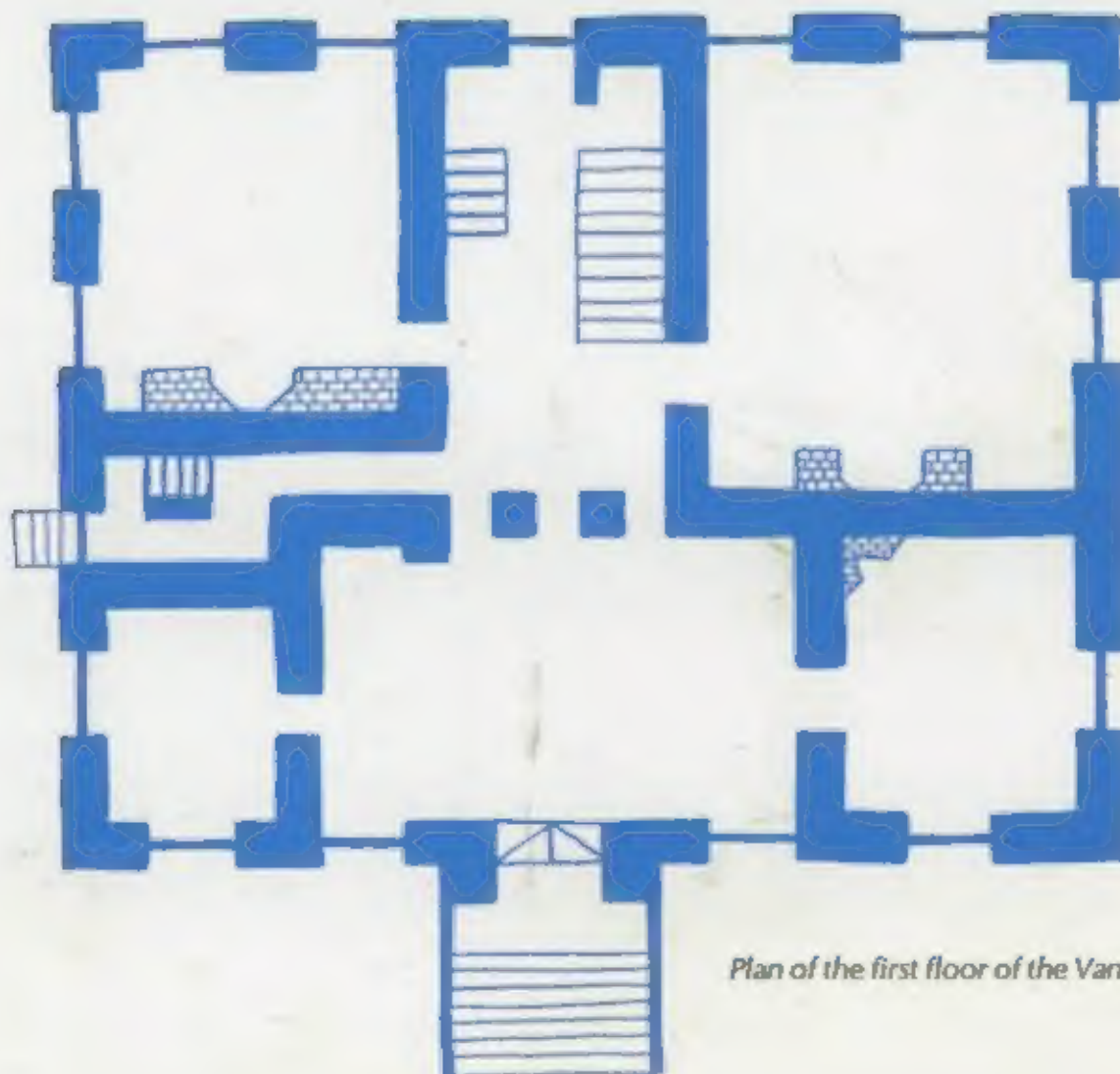
At first, people designed and built their own houses, but as wealth increased and the Colonials wanted more durable and attractive homes, they called upon architects to design them. One very famous architect was Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence and later became the Third President of the United States.



Washington's birthplace: Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia.



Future architects of 1776 often studied the construction of the beautiful Georgian mansions. The Van Cortlandt mansion was one of Ismael Caban's favorites.




Plan of the first floor of the Van Cortlandt mansion.



A typical Colonial fireplace

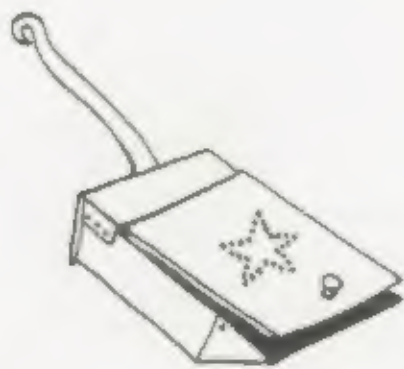
climate control



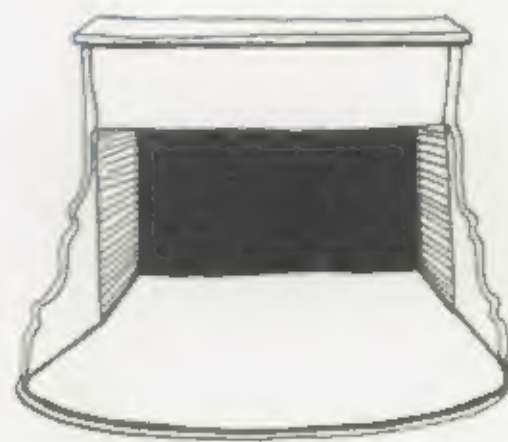
One of the 1776 climate control seniors, Douglas Moss, agreed that the fireplace was the most important feature of the Colonial home. As he stoked a brisk fire to warm the group, he explained that home heating had begun with an open fireplace in a tent or hut, but men later discovered that moving the fire to one side of the area and building a chimney for it allowed the smoke to escape instead of filling the room.

The kitchen fireplace was truly the heart of the home. Meals were cooked in an oven set into the chimney, and the entire family gathered around its warmth. Apples, vegetables and cereals were suspended above it to dry. Iron and copper utensils were hung about it on handy hooks. In the larger homes, additional fireplaces provided warmth for other rooms when they were in use, but the kitchen fire was kept going at all times. If it went out, for someone it meant a trip to a neighbor's house for some hot coals to carry back in a fire scoop. There were no matches in 1776.

Useful and welcome as the fireplace was, it was not a very efficient heating device. Those next to it baked, while those at even short distance froze—and much of its heat was wasted up the chimney. This fact so bothered one clever and thrifty signer of the Declaration of Independence that in 1769 he invented a better kind of fireplace that circulated twice as much heat through a room, but used only a quarter as much wood: the famous "Franklin stove," named for its inventor, Benjamin Franklin.



Fire scoop



Franklin Stove



water supply

The water supply seniors, forerunners of today's plumbing students, were busy repairing the inner wall of a well. Indoor plumbing, they told the group, would have been a rare luxury indeed for the early Colonial home, whose usual source of water was a hole dug deep into the ground.

But even more important than welldiggers were the men who designed and built water wheels, which became a major source of power—for mills whose turning stones were used to grind wheat, corn, plaster, paint, and other materials, and to run the saws and lathes that turned trees into lumber, and then into furniture and other useful items.

Some wheels were turned by the strength of men, by horses, or even by the wind, of course, but by far the cheapest and most reliable source of energy was the moving water of the many streams that crossed the land.

A water wheel that harnessed flowing or falling water often made the man who ran it, the mill owner, the richest and most important figure in a town—both in the early days and in later years when water wheels made the development of the factory system possible—because he controlled its source of power.



Man-powered wheel turning a lathe



Horse-powered millstone





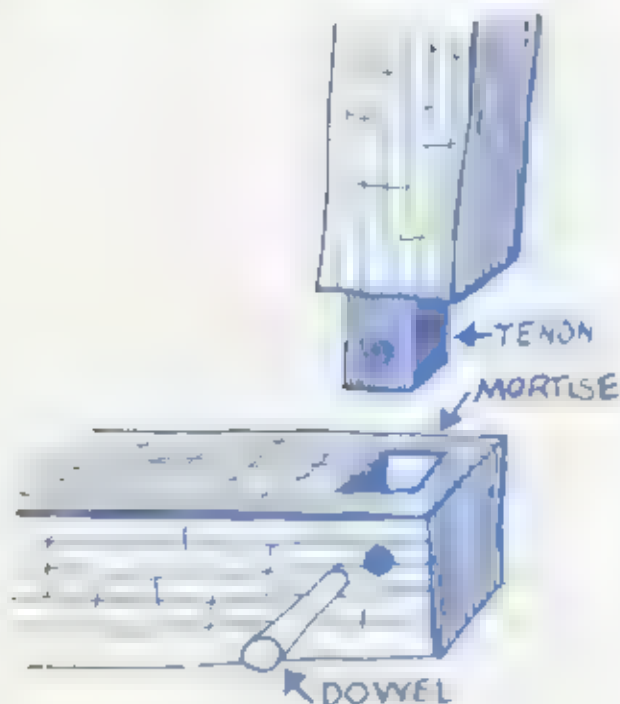
carpentry

The carpentry student, Kevin Santiago, explained that vast forests covered early America, and it was necessary to fell trees not only to obtain lumber, but also to clear the land for planting and to create roads.

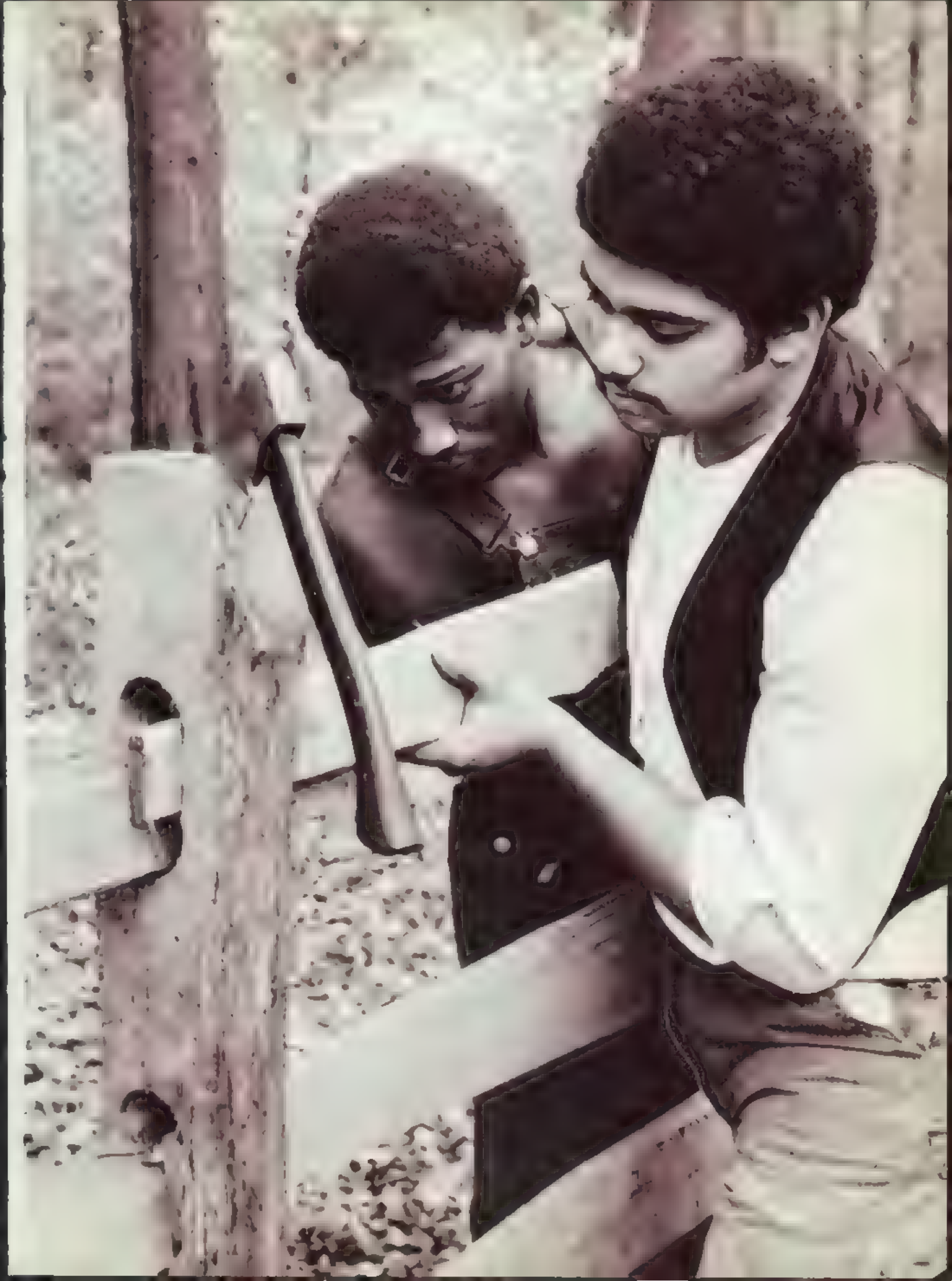
The carpenter of 1776, he said, used many of the same tools that carpenters still use today—saws, planes and squares—to turn raw timber into planks, boards, well-squared beams, shingles, clapboards, and barrelstaves. But there were few nails then, and they were too expensive for ordinary work; wooden pegs or dowels were used instead. Beams, for example, were fastened together by a mortise and tenon, held by a dowel.

Carpenters built not only furniture and houses, but small bridges and fences as well. Fence rails were made driving a wooden glut (wedge) into a log with a beetle (hammer) so as to split it. Abraham Lincoln did this work for a time in his youth; years later, when he had become 16th President of the United States, one of his nicknames was "The Rail-splitter."

Revolutionary carpentry graduates could join the Friendly Society of Tradesmen, a labor union for the protection and improvement of house carpenters, organized in New York City on March 10, 1767.



railsplitting



horse care

Having spent much of their day in 1776 on foot, the group was becoming painfully aware of the absence of cars and buses, and beginning to realize how badly anyone of that time who had to move from place to place needed a good horse.

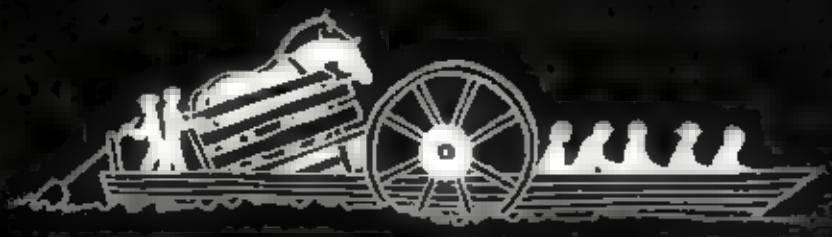
Horses were everywhere then: they plowed fields, they carried Colonial citizens over the narrow trails from town to town, they furnished the power for all heavy farm chores—even for ferry boats. More than almost any other factor in the environment, horses were vital to the growth of the young country. The care and training of horses was therefore an important career.

While shoeing a riding horse, Carlos Galindez described the course of training for horse care students. They began by learning stable management: how to bed a stall properly and clean it regularly; how to feed the horses the right mixture of water, hay and grain for the work they were expected to perform; and how to treat lameness.

Since roads were rare, the feet of horses had to be protected against the uneven ground and rough surfaces by iron shoes forged and fitted to the bottom of their hooves. The man who did this work also made iron tools and farm implements for the community.

Equally important was the horse trainer. Horses had to be broken to ride, drive carriages, and perform all their other functions as responsively and cooperatively as possible.

Only when all these jobs were done was a horse ready for his daily tasks—or for any sudden emergency. It was fortunate indeed for the Colonials that the horse of a Boston silversmith, Paul Revere, was sound and well-schooled for his celebrated midnight gallop through the countryside to rouse patriots and alert them: “The British are coming!”



Horse-powered ferryboat



Rider education



Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,
One, if by land, and two, if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and arm."

—from "Paul Revere's Ride"
by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

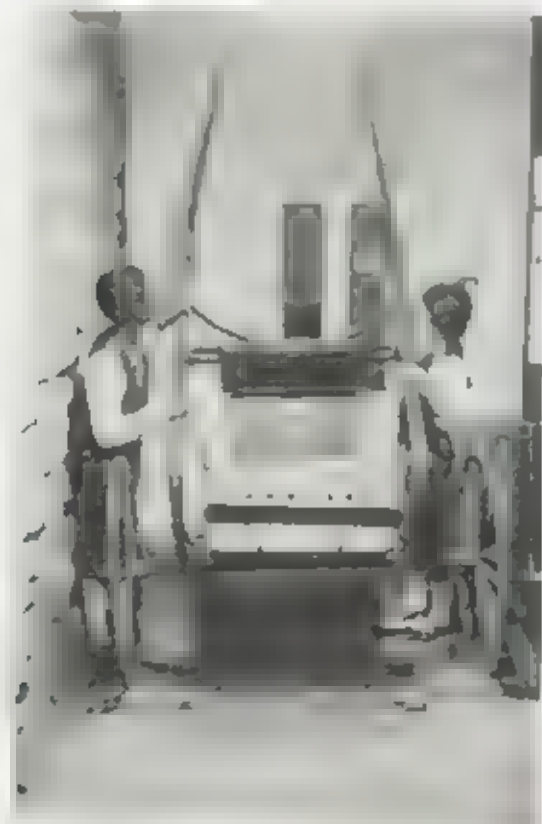


carriage body repair

At last—a ride! When the group learned that their final stop was the carriage repair shop in the North Bronx, they were only too happy to accept a lift on a passing farmer's wagon.

But soon after their journey began, they had second thoughts. It was a very rough ride. Few dirt roads of that time were really wide enough for a wagon to pass; those that were had bumpy surfaces, deep ruts, and large mudholes. Their poor condition constantly threatened to snap a wagon's axles or shake it to pieces—as, indeed, often happened. As a result, carriages were continually in need of repair.

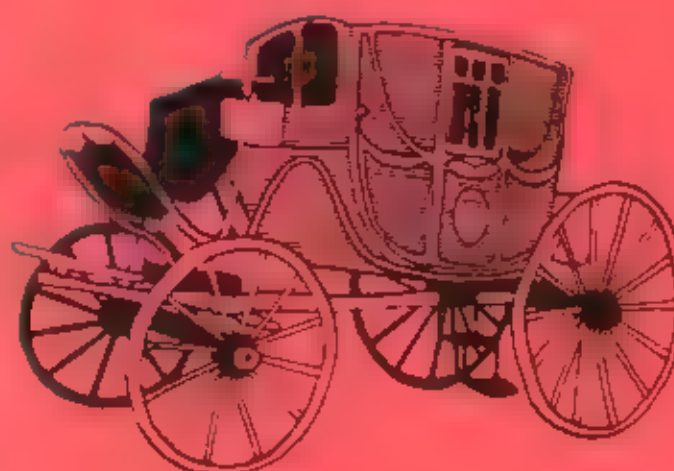
At the carriage body shop, Leon King and Luis Lamberty were just finishing up a job—replacing a broken seat on a two-wheeled cart. Most roads, they explained, began as Indian trails, and grew wider as the Colonial settlers used them more frequently—on foot, on horseback, and finally with wagons. Only as roadways improved in the future would it be possible to build better, more complicated carriages that could go faster without being torn apart.



Sleigh for winter travel



Farm wagon



*French coach owned by the
Beekman family of New York*



In 1776, Armando Ramos might have searched for water with a forked stick. In 1976, he has the tools and equipment to put water wherever he wants it to go



still building

The young country that was born in 1776 could never have become really independent without the work of her tradesmen, which made it possible for America to stand on her own in the world.

Because the basic needs of people haven't changed that much since 1776, men today still work at the same trades as they did then-but with

far better skills and tools.

As the seniors returned to their own time from those rugged days, they realized that something else is still the same: whether at the "Bronx Trade School" of 1776 or at Alfred E. Smith High School today, the skills a young man learns help him to stand on his own as a person at the same time he builds a nation.



ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING

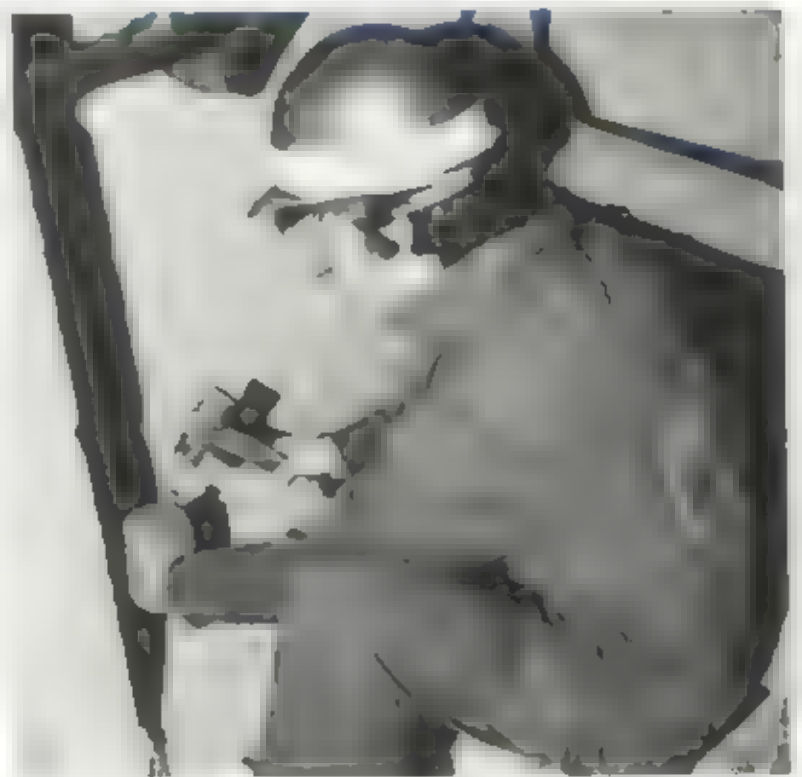


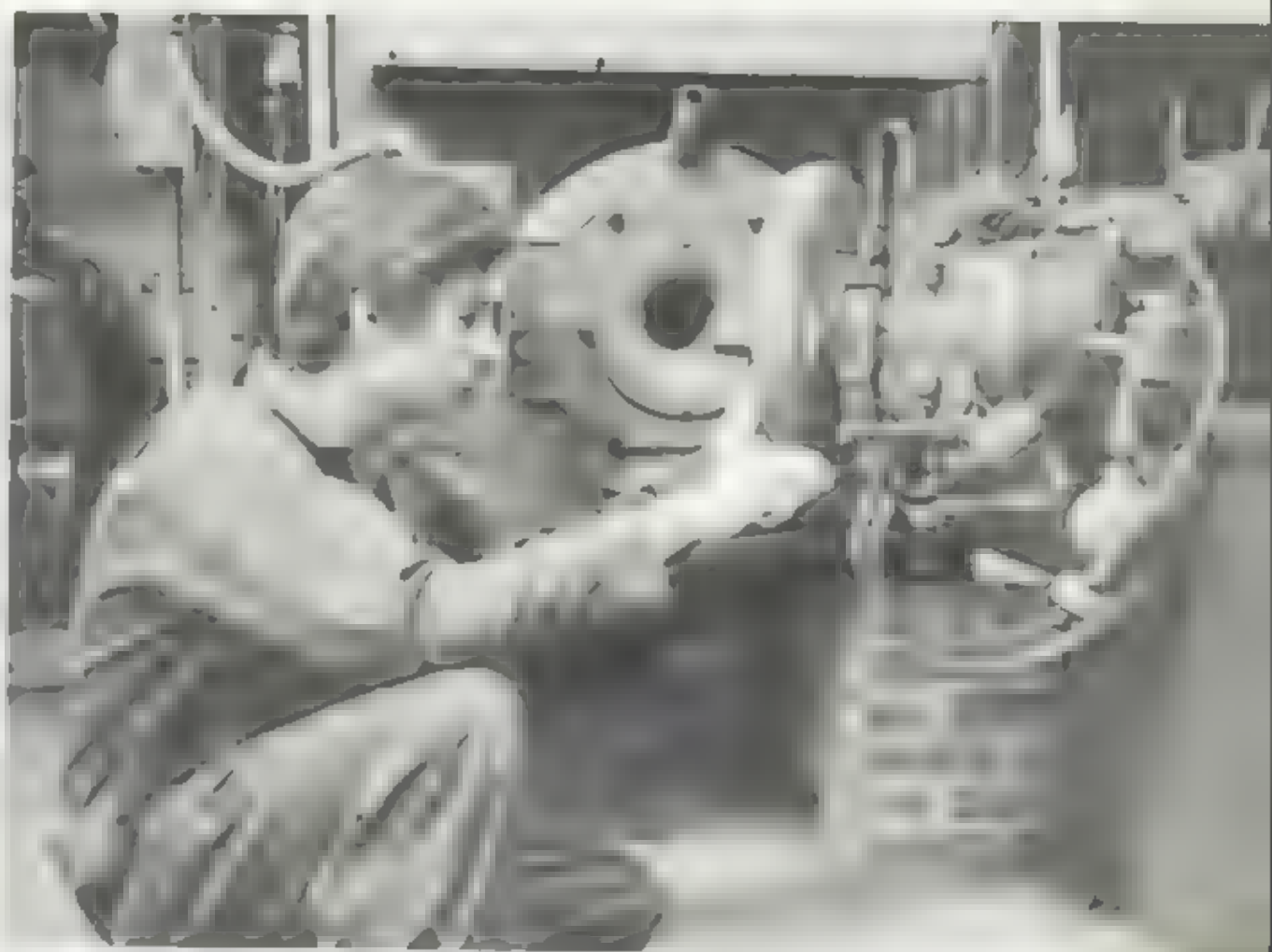


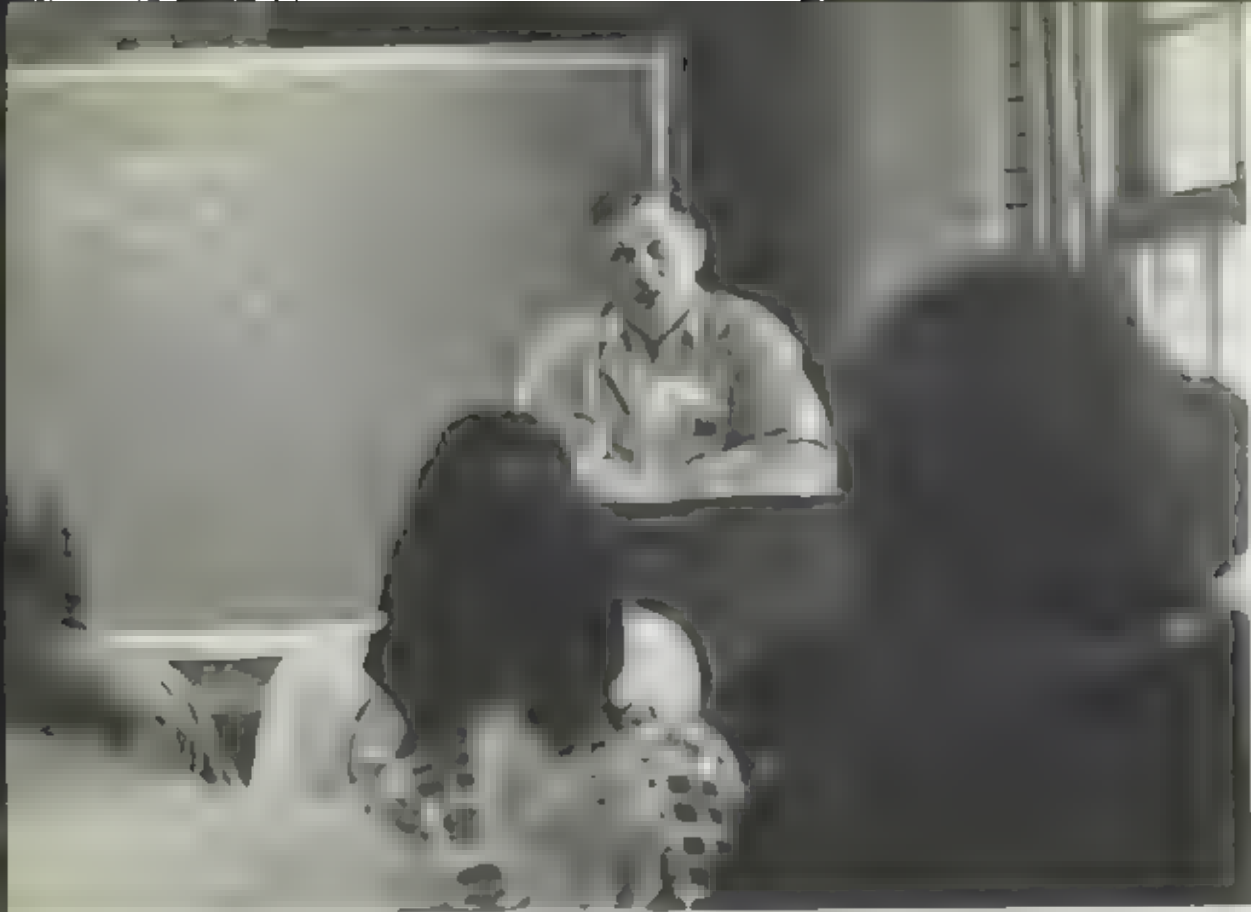
CLIMATE
CONTROL



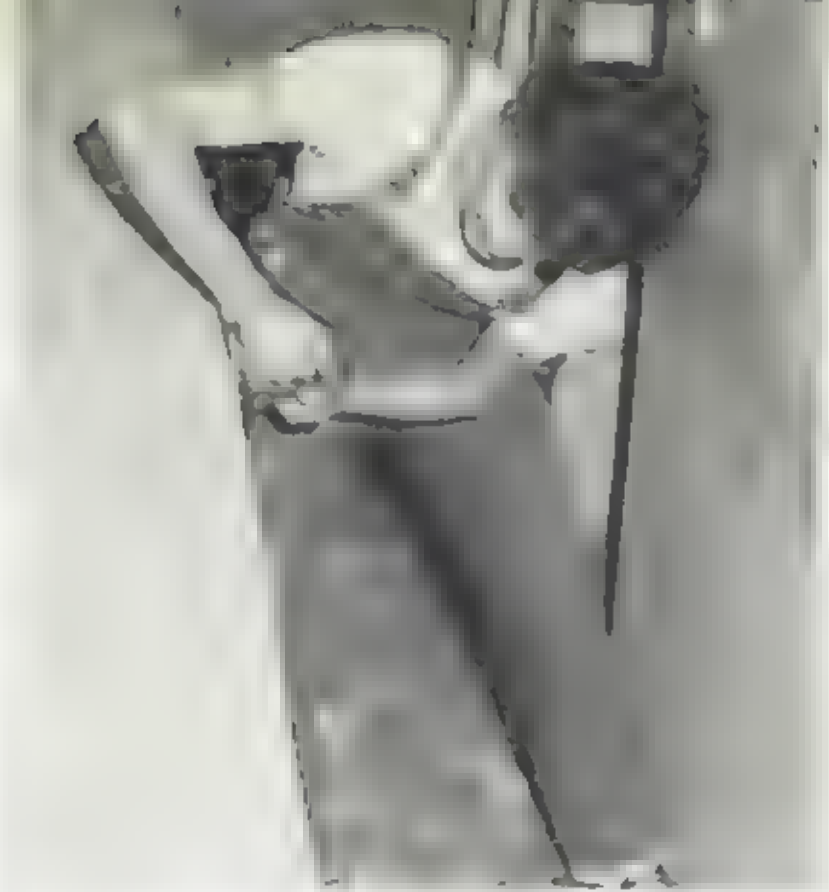
PLUMBING





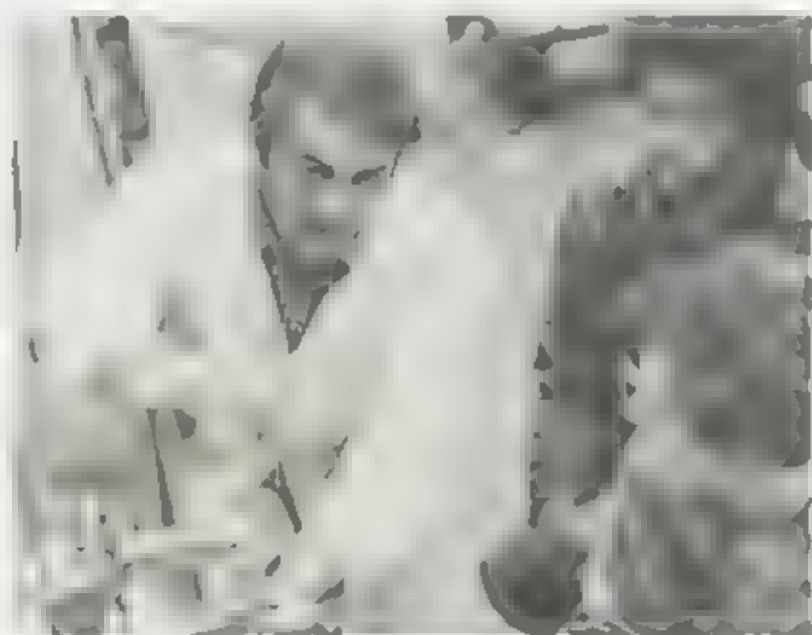


CARPENTRY

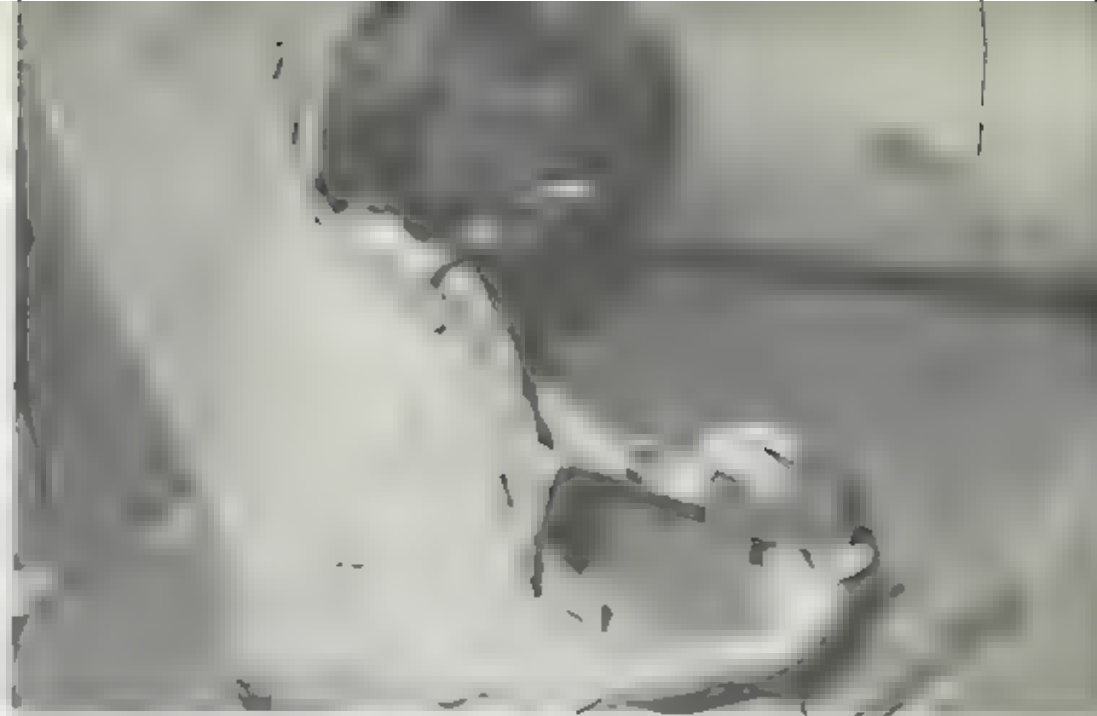




AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS



AUTOMOTIVE BODY REPAIR



FACULTY

Principal's message

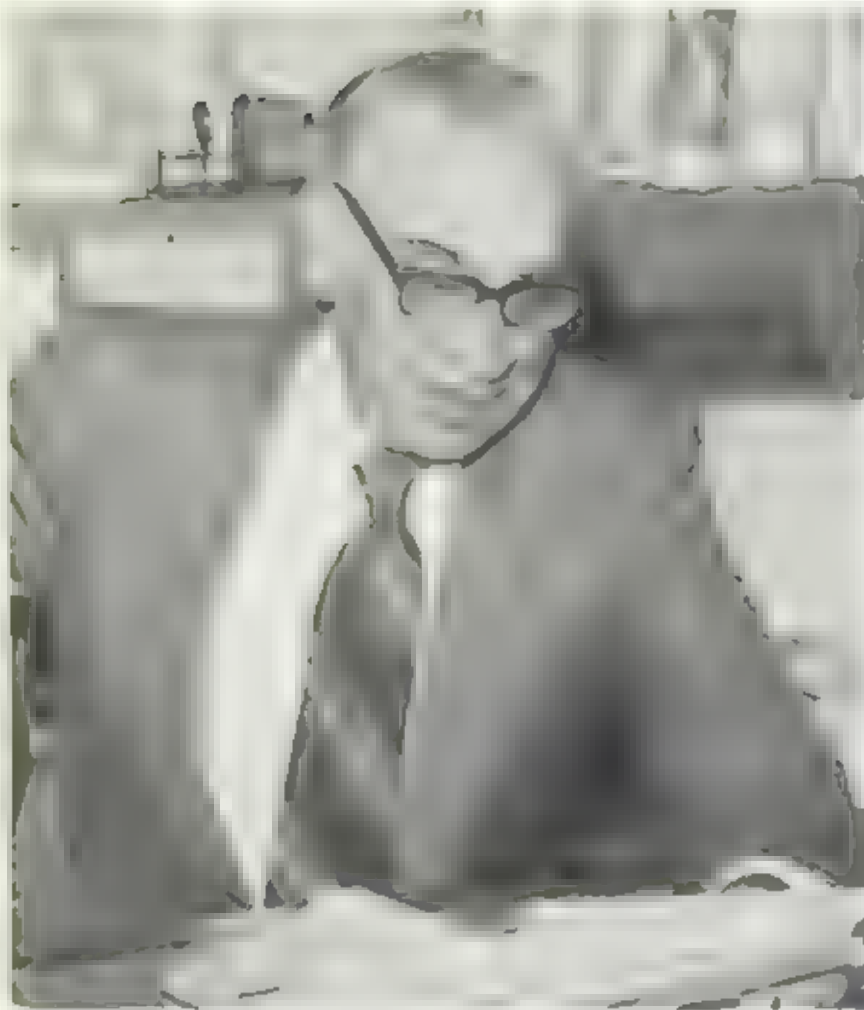
To be a "graduate" of our school means that you have successfully completed the requirements of workmanship, scholarship and citizenship and are ready either to enter the world of work or continue with higher education

It goes without saying that we are proud of you and your achievement, and regardless of your choice have confidence in you and have every expectation that you will and should succeed.

We send you on your way with our best wishes to you and to your families, and the reminder that every graduate after his leaving still belongs to the "Smith family"

Sidney Huchital

Martin Weisel, Assistant Principal
(Acting)

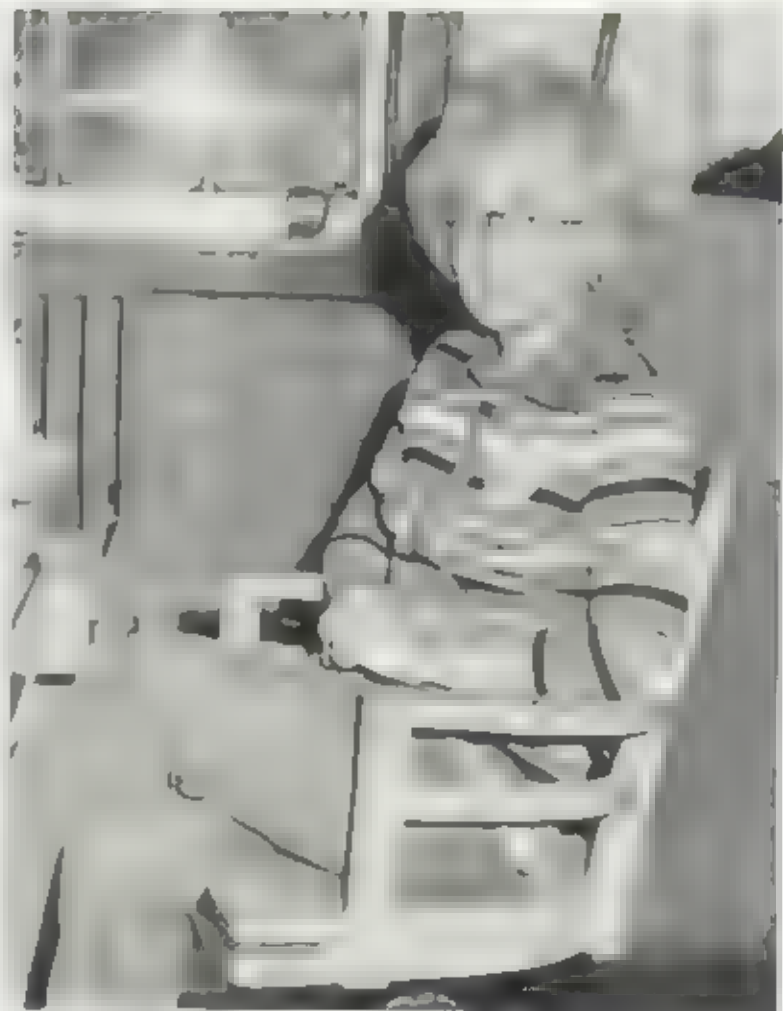


Sidney Huchital, Principal

Roger Parente, Assistant Principal

Irwin Effron, Assistant Principal





Mrs Vanderhoof



Mrs Garvey

Mr. Rosenzweig, Chairman

GUIDANCE

Mrs Wiesenthal Senior Advisor





Mr. Parente and the secretaries of Smith



Mr. Bloostein, Programming

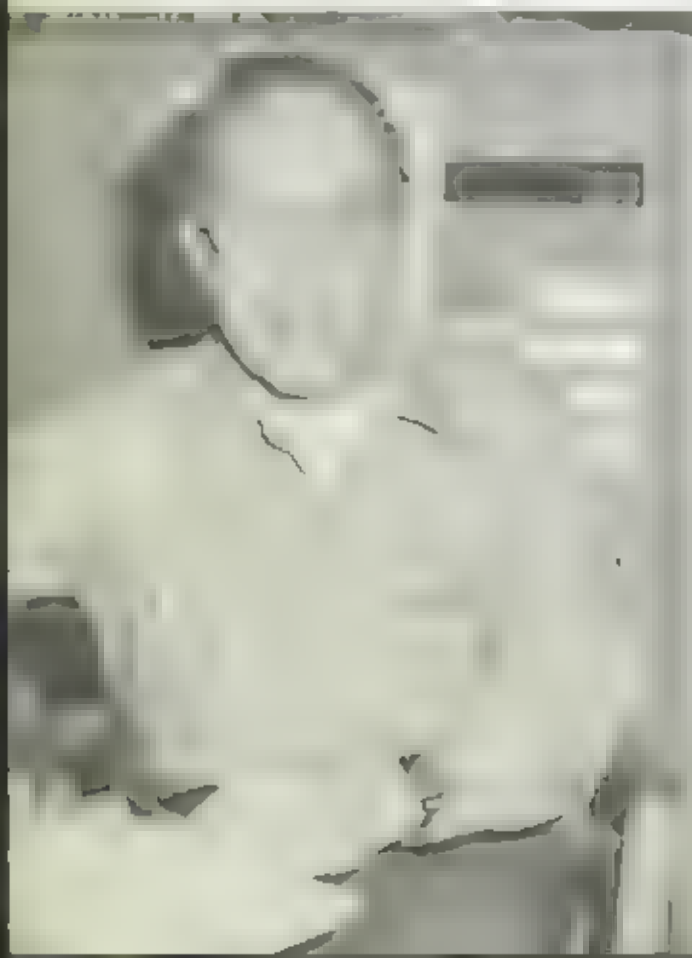


Mr. Sabato, S.O. Advisor, with Leon King, S.O. President



Mr. Fier, Admissions

Mr. Ross, Dean



Mr. Feldman, Job Placement

FIRST FLOOR



Mrs. Romero, Family Assistant



OTHER FACES FAMILIAR TO US ALL



Mr. Marsh Lateness



Security Guards Mr. Ortiz Mr. Holmes Mr. Perez Mr. Marrero

Mrs. Mazzella



Mr. Perez



Mr. Schnell with Miss Curran





Mr. Vitale, Chairman



Mr. Magliaro, Assistant Chairman

Mr. Borntfeld, Mr. Tess, Mr. Marcrona, Mr. Bikofsky



AUTOMOTIVE TRADES DEPARTMENT



STANDING: Mr. DeBueckha, Mr. Cirillo, Mr. Hoffmann, Mr. Sobel, Mr. Cascardo SEATED: Mr. Galtieri, Mr. Klein, Mr. Ervolino, Mr. Sottile, Mr. Kelsch

STANDING: Mr. Vitale, Mr. Ockun, Mr. Ronner, Mr. Jungen, Mr. Fier, Mr. Buzzeo, Mr. Kambietz, Mr. Ferrar SEATED: Mr. Magliaro, Mr. Lisiak, Mr. Bert, Mr. LaRosa, Mr. Marino, Mr. Taylor



BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT



STANDING: Mr. Olson, Mr. Weisbaum, Mr. Sabato, Mr. M. Mirsky, Mr. Wells SEATED: Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Ginenthal, Mr. Levine, Mr. Vanderwende

STANDING: Mr. Ross, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Scherle, Mr. Weisbaum, Mr. Schumacher, Mr. Mayer SEATED: Mr. Murray, Mr. Feldman, Mr. Scutaro, Mr. J. Mirsky, Mr. Saul



Mr. Weisbaum, Chairman



STANDING Mr. Kerins, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Annunziato, Mrs. Lipton, Mrs. Bordinaro, Mrs. Piscitelli (Educational Assistant), Mr. Kaulman, Mrs. Joshua (Educational Assistant), Mr. Fallon, Mrs. Starrett, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Gerald, Mr. Steck SEATED Miss Catalano, Miss Moglia, Mr. Murphy



Mr. Verhoff, Mr. McKinstry, Miss Zeichner, Mr. Arons, Miss McGuire, Mr. Battle, Mr. Golio, Mrs. Fessell, Mrs. Ayala (Educational Assistant), Mr. Alter, Mrs. Orje

Mr. Kaufman, Chairman



ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

English
Reading
Social Studies







STANDING: Mr. Miller, Mr. Comer-
chero, Mr. Jacobster, Mr. Messina
SEATED Mrs. Steinmetz, Mr. O'Dwy-
er, Mr White

MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT

Math,
Architectural
Drafting



Mr. O'Dwyer,
Chairman



STANDING: Mrs. Quinones (Educa-
tional Assistant), Mr. Lorans SEATED
Mrs. Kupferberg, Mrs. Crocker (Edu-
cational Assistant), Mr. Stoner, Mr
Posner

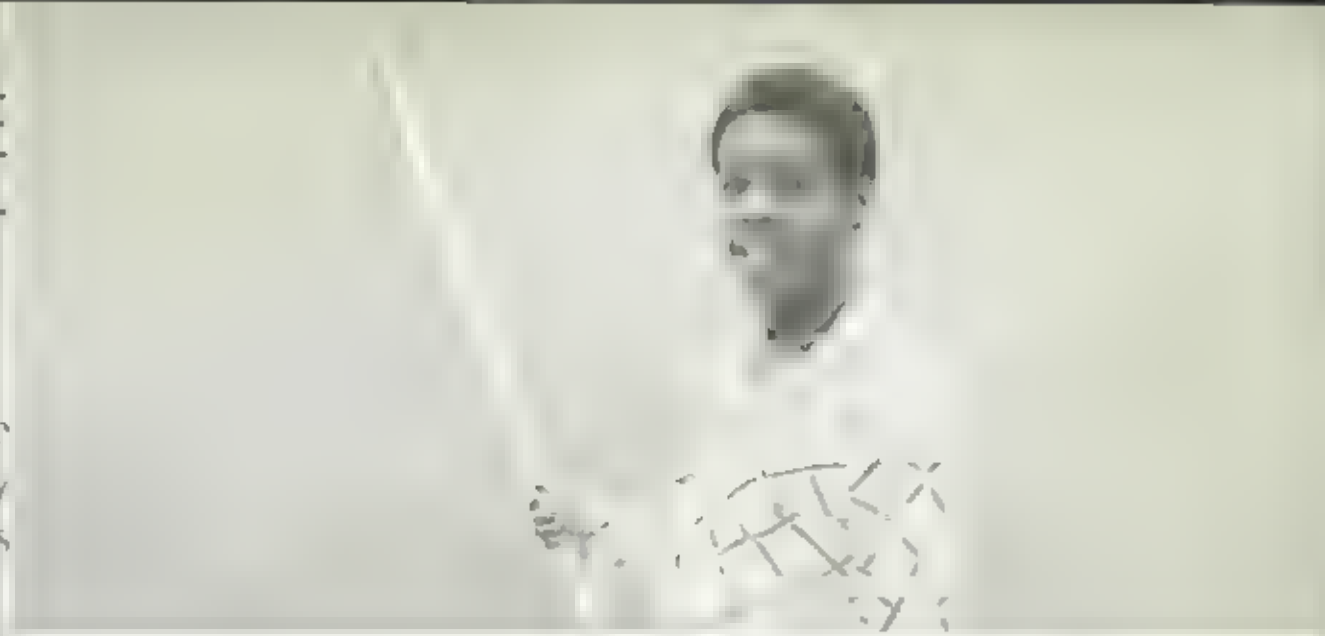




SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

General Science
Chemistry
Physics

Mrs. Garcia
(Chairman) with
Mrs. Soloway
(Lab Assistant)



Mr. Hirschy,
Mr. Moegling,
Mr. Kulick,
Mr. Isaacs



Mr. Rubinstein,
Mrs. Garcia,
Mr. Davis,
Mr. Stoddard





HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Hygiene, Physical Education And Music And Art



Mr. Howard



Mr. Scrobe

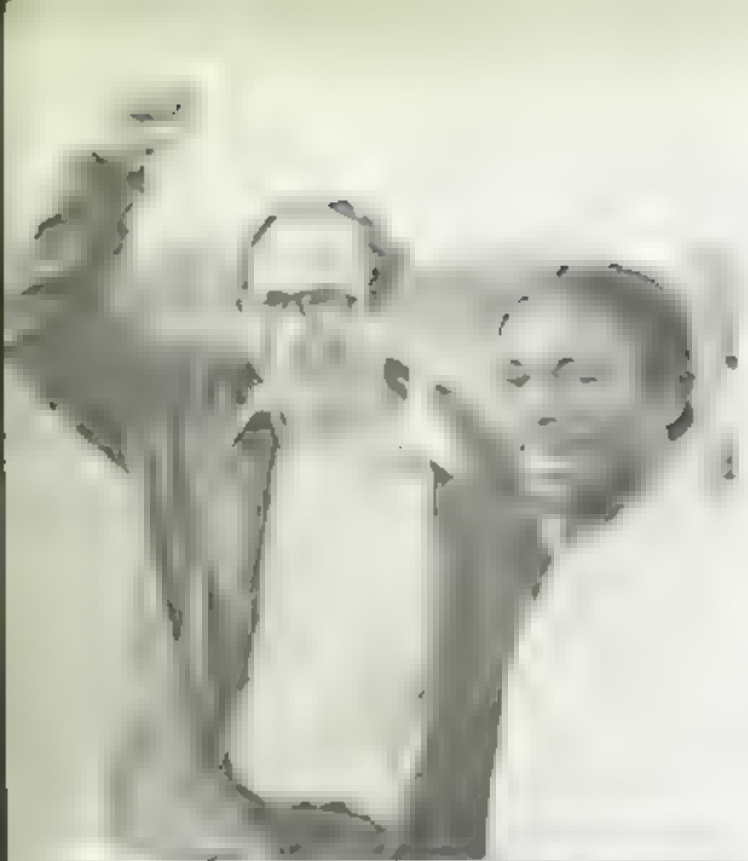


Mr. Legnini
Chairman

Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Legnini, Miss Curran,
Mr. Bonan, Mr. Dinner







TEAMS AND CLUBS



Band



Soccer



Glee Club



Leaders

Student Organization Officers



Gymnastics



A people without their culture
know not the truth
A people without their culture
have no destination
A people without their culture
cannot function as one

They must find their way...

A people without their culture
is a confused people
A people without their culture
cannot expand
and love as one

A people without their culture
is a force unknown.

People, let's pull together...

Leon V. Doward

Potential

Sitting in a room
Surrounded by time
Surrounded by ancients
In despair
Invisible images in the air

All around me people
Most of whom know not
who they are

A clock ticks
I'm still engulfed in a
Sea of conversation
Watching these brothers rap
Watching them think—
Some think of change
Some of themselves
Others not at all

What was that word
I learned today?
P-O-T-E-N-T-I-A-L
Potential! That's what
we have!

Where there is potential,
There is possibility
Where there is a will,
There is a way
So it was yesterday
And so it is today

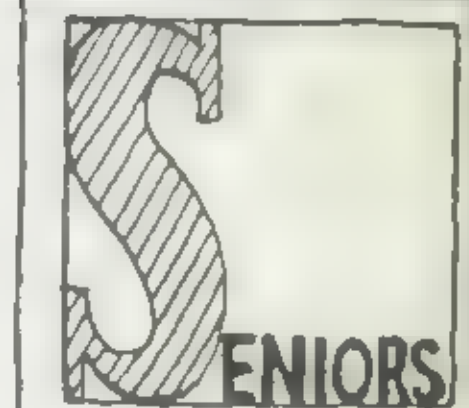
Think brothers
There is a lot that
needs thought
Who are we?

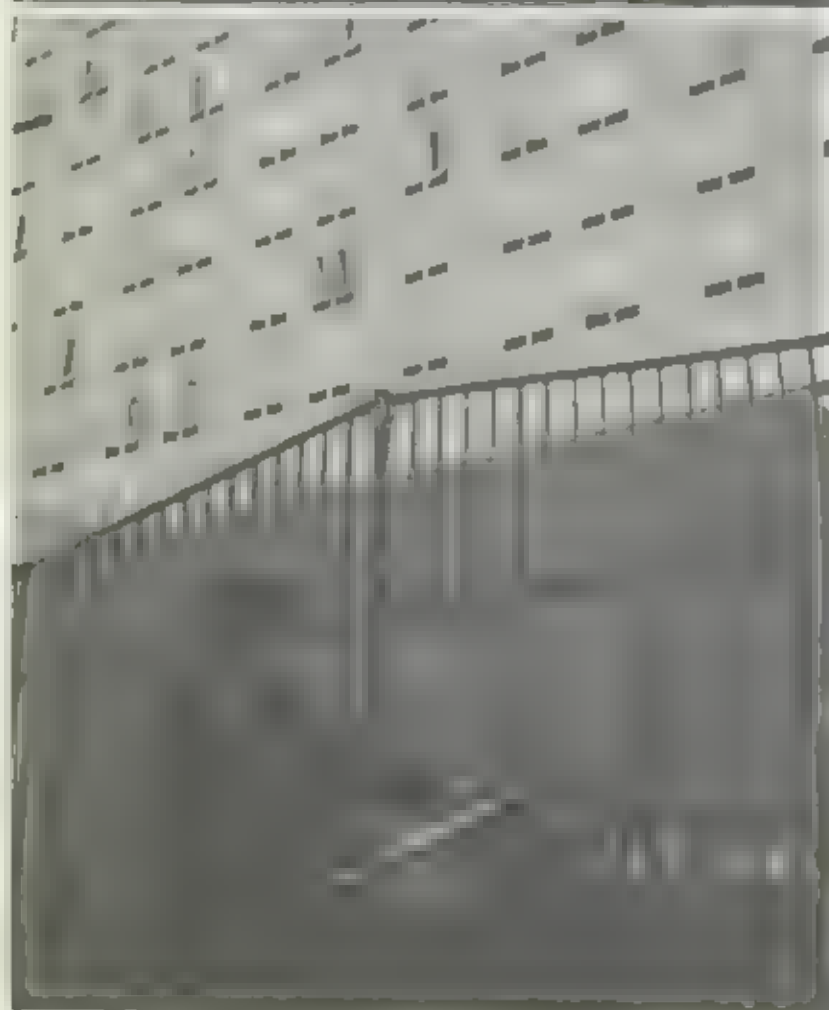
Where did we come from?
Why?

Where are we going?

Think, people, think
Don't allow your
mind to stall
You might lose your
POTENTIAL.

—Eulalio Fontánez
(Lefty)





ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING



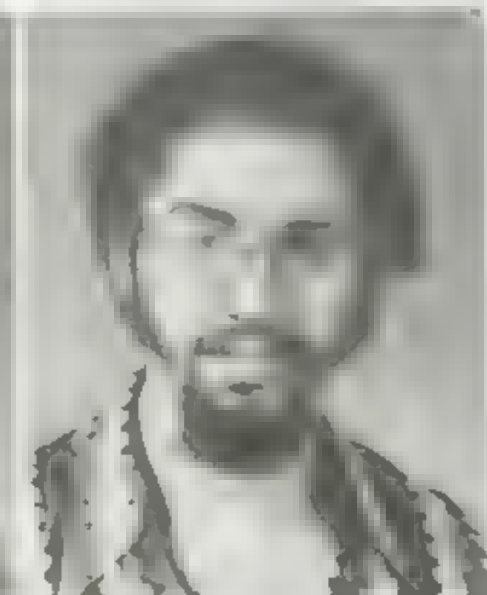
Cyril Adams



Kingsley A. Allison

Robert Baez

Pedro Miguel Bracero



Kevin G. Brooks



Ismael Caban, Jr.

William Marlon Chavez

Leon V. Doward

Asdrubal Gonzalez, Jr.

David Hernandez





Joseph Jaromsky



Israel A. Medina, Jr.



Philip J. Medina



Charles Lenord Miller

Augustine Perez, Jr.

Efrain Quires, Jr



Robert Quirindongo



Hector Miguel Rivera

STICK
WITH
YOUR
GOOD
G...
G...
G...



Anthony C. Thompson



Angel M. Valentin, Jr



Richard Romero



Albert Suarez



Also
Jaime S. Guillen
John Medina
Stanley J. Walker



Edward Acevedo



Elgar Eddy Arroyo



Romaldo Arroyo



Ronald Cruz

AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIR

Cyrus Nathaniel Finney



Larry L. Hardisty



Chester H. Francis



Hopeto Carruall





Jesus Manuel Garcia



Leon Glenn King



Frank Steven Laboy



Luis Enrique Lamberty

Ferdinand Muniz



Eustorgio Francisco Rivera



Andres Salgado



Jaime Valentin



William Viera



Angel Vasquez



Ferdinand Vazquez

Also
Luis Morales Otero
Jose Ramon Rodriguez Jr
Steven Valencia



John Bertram Allen



Benjamin Aponte



Juan Arjona



Celso Jesus Armijos

Gualberto Bezares

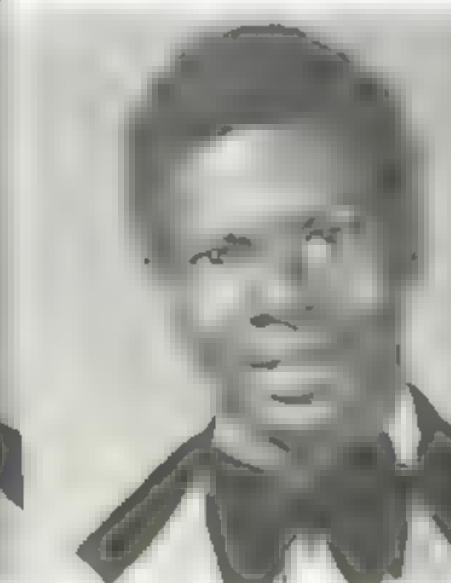
Keith B. Bolling



Eugene Bonilla



Royce Daryl Brown



Leon Brunson



Kirby Burgess, Jr

Bernardo Burgos, Jr.

Richard Collazo

Earl John Conn

James V. Conti





AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS

Eugene Cruz, Jr

Jesus Cruz

Jesus Cruz

Rolando Cruz



Bas E. Dalrymple

Ramon Antonio DeJesus

Elio A Escalante

Mario Escalera





Wally R. Feliciano



Kerth Fermin



Douglas Fernandez



Thomas H. Frazier

Victor M. Fuentes

Wayne Gadsden



Carols Galindez



Juan Giraud, Jr.



Robert Ralph Gonzalez



Joseph Lee Hardy

Robert Louis Hayles

Gary Spencer Hazzard

Hugh Michael Hughes

Anthony Irizarry





Juan Irizarry



Rodolfo Antonio Johnson



Anthony D. Jones



Joseph King
1958-1976

Richard R. Krajunas

Pedro Lebron, Jr.

Death is the end of pain and strife
Death is the simple termination of life
Life holds the future of better things to come
But in reality it may be a dream for some

Death is inevitable, it comes with time
And to take one's life is considered a crime
But when you have reached the end of your rope,
Life becomes a heavy burden—and you just can't cope

Joseph King



Rolando Lindo



Jose A. Maldonado



Jose R. Manuel, Jr.



Carmelo Marrero, Jr.

Juan Marrero

Edward Medina

Alex Mirach

Thomas Molina





Miguel A. Morales



Carl A. McCalla

Anthony McFarlane

Derrick McKay



Arthur North



Antonio Ortega



Radame Ortiz



Robert Padgett



Pierre Robert Pippins



Alberto Rivera



Jose Padilla



AlR Parkins



Jose Rodriguez

Carlos Roman



Jose A. Rivera



Dario Rodriguez



Ruben Romero



Tony Santana

David Santiago

Reinaldo Pablo Santiago



Ulysses Simpson



Frank Thompson, Jr



Dimas Miguel Santos



Julian Scott





Frank Toledo



Victor Torres



Assan Ullah



Daniel Vasquez, Jr

Joseph Vasquez III

Edwin Vazquez



Chris Edward Williams



CARPENTRY

Also

Angel Acevedo
Ramon Alamo
Geatano Castro
Louis DeLeo
Edward Figueroa
Fermin Figueroa
Johnny Golden
Rudolph Javier
Ricky King
Miguel A. Lebron

Walter Quijano
Jose Rodriguez
Carlos Romero
Raymond Ruiz
Oscar Russell
Warren Saunders
Darrell Simmons
Felix Valentine
Willie Wright





Robert Amendola



Michael Ancrum, Jr.



Willie Barnes, Jr.



Edwin Claudio

Robert Lee Coy

Moses D. Crawford, Jr



Anthony J. Daleasandro



Teofilo David



Anthony Dominguez



Fred Farrel

John C. Fedrick

Eulalio Fontanez

Edgard L. Gerena

Anthony Green





Frederick Green



Clifford Lee Hayes

SOCC
LOCK
SLEE

Miguel A. Horta

Preston Jackson



Alvin D. Johnson



Sherrod C. Johnson



Jose A. Martinez



Joseph R. Mauro



Miguel A. Montero



ALVIN
JOHNSON

Cregg Tyrone Moore



Jose Mendez



Nelson Mendez



Edward J. Oroszi

Librado Ortiz



Thomas O'Hanlon

Antonio Olmeda



Edgardo Principe

William Quamie



William V. Ortiz

Emmanuel Pressley

David Rivera

Kevin Santiago



Angel L. Quiles, Jr.

John Lee Revel





Rextford G. Shreve



Enrique Sierra



Curtis Street
Curtis Street



Peter L. Taylor

Robert Toro

Maximo Traverso, Jr.

Angel L. Valentine

Rafael Vazquez



Clifton White

Donald Zeigler



Also
William Davis
Victor Heredia
Alexis Maldonado
Peter Martinez
Dennis O'Keefe

Ramiro Pinon
Charles Rodriguez
Conrad Silvera
Robert Todd
Edwin Vazquez



Robert J. Alfuso



Jose E. Arroyo



CLIMATE CONTROL

Pablo Aviles

Anthony A. Cramer



44

NOT PICTURED Wilfredo Serrano

Gustavo Delgado, Jr.

Raul Echevarria

Wilfredo Figueroa

Harry Garriga





Philip Gazar, Jr.



Jose O. Guzman



Winston A. Johnson



Salvador Montanez

Douglas R. Moss

Gerardo Quinones



Freddie Resto



Jesus Rodriguez, Jr.

THOMAS ANDRETTA
Big Bo--Stick it to 'em



Charles E. Smalls



Edwin Vargas



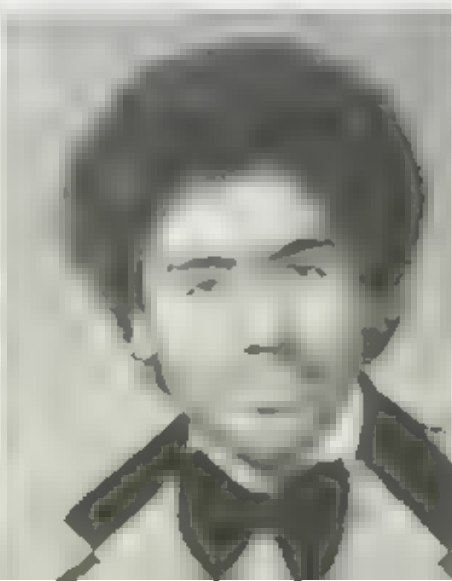
Agustin Rosado



Robert Segarra

Miguel Vasquez

Fernando Vega





PLUMBING

NOT PICTURED: Victor DeFelice, Jr



Robert Bell



Jesus Cruz



Oscar Eason



Mario Gonzalez, Jr



Bruce C. Hicks



Harold J. Hooper, Jr.



Daniel Lambelrs



Edward Lee Lloyd



Pedro Martinez, Jr



Charles A. Mitchell



Jose Ortiz

Raymond Ortiz

Sergio Penalver

Alberto Perez

Armando Ramos, Jr



Nelson Rodriguez



John Shkreli



Dennis L. Watson



Dave Worrell





Jesus Amador



Anthony Cannon



Richard Choice



Felix Elias

Jeffrey McCants

Oscar McLarty

Charles Powell

Ronald Stevenson



It's finished, over, in the past.
 My high school career is over
 What do I face ahead?
 There were days I was sorry I lived
 And yet there were days I wanted to live over
 As a mechanic, I got my hands dirty
 This was called experience
 As a young man, I felt pain, joy and sadness
 This was also called experience
 But what about economics, pronouns and irregular verbs?
 I think I've forgotten that stuff already
 I'm now a member of a family
 A family of people fighting for jobs and survival
 Am I worried? A little. Am I ready? I don't know
 I've done my time, but now I need help
 Where do I start? Who must I see?
 I hope I make it. I'll do my best
 Smith has closed the door
 I can't turn back
 I can't run away from the world

Leon King



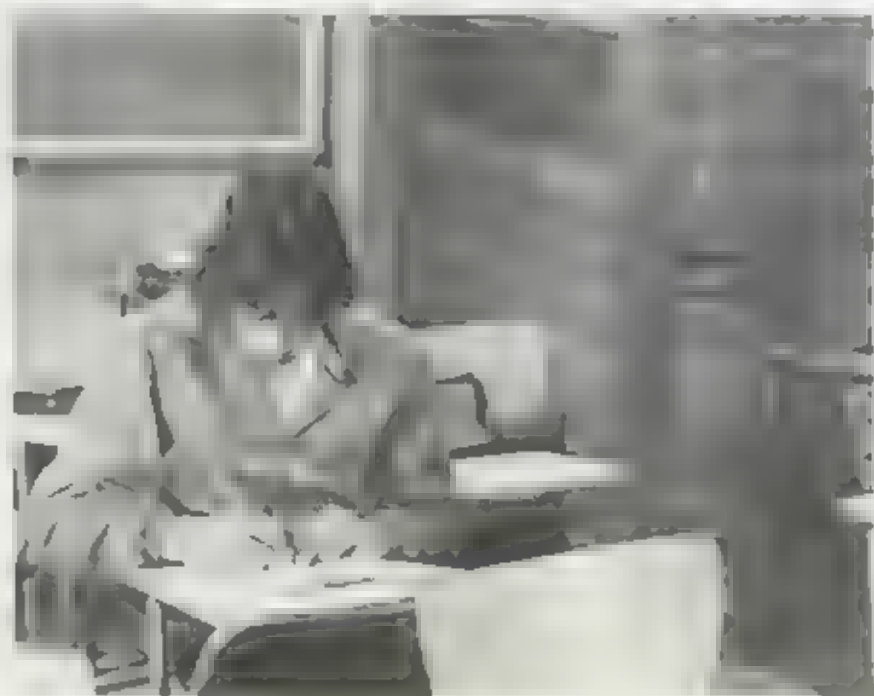


REMEMBER?





What is unusual in this photo?



REED AND COMPANY

Designers And Creators Of Fine Jewelry
Class Rings—Pins—Keys—Medals
15 West 38th Street
New York 18, N.Y.
Pennsylvania 6-6965

WE THANK THE FOLLOWING FOR MAKING THIS BOOK POSSIBLE:

BARBARA CURRAN Faculty Adviser
EVERETT ARNOLD American Yearbook
Company

SCHOOL COLOR STUDIO Principal
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FELIX LoPONTE Moral Support
WILLIAM BROWN Copy Editing,
18th Century Photography

KINSLEY ALLISON Photography
ANTHONY DOMINGUEZ Finance

GREGG MOORE Finance
ISMAEL CABAN

CARLOS GALINDEZ
MARIO GONZALEZ

LEON KING
LUIS LAMBERTY
DOUG MOSS

18th Century
Students

ARMANDO RAMOS
JOHN REVEL

KEVIN SANTIAGO
THE ROCKEFELLERS Location Scenes
FTATATEETA Horse

From
the
Best
To a very
Good friend

Clifford Hayes
(CLCC)

Handwritten signature or initials.

1/1/11

From J.H.S. H

It's been nice to H.S. ...
knowing you. I Everlasting

Hope we meet again

Good luck in the

Future

With

H

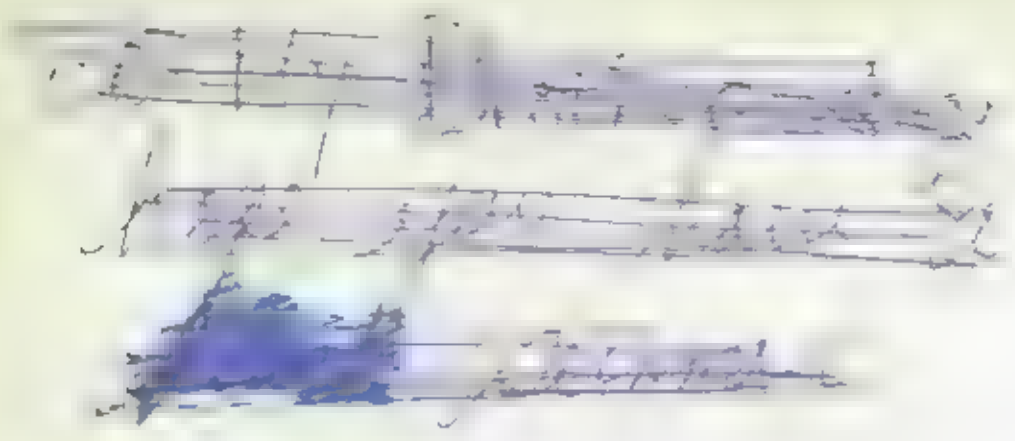
Handwritten notes or signatures.

Handwritten notes or signatures.

Handwritten notes or signatures.

Handwritten notes or signatures.

Handwritten notes or signatures.



TO GREGG.
WHEN YOU GET
STRANGER AND
~~START TO~~ START TO
GET TOUGH TRY
TO REMEMBER
DUFFER AND DONT
FORGET FLUFF.

*
* CHRIS *
*

TO GREGG
BLUE IS A VIOLET
RED IS A ROSE
AND IF YOU DONT
BELIEVE ME I'M
GONNA BREAK YOUR
TELD.

*
CHRIS *
* MEETS *
* "77" *
* " " *
*

1776



1976

THE FIRST 200 YEARS

A knowledge of American history is an invitation to experience the accomplishment, drama, tragedy and hope of an infant nation struggling to grow up. Sturdy, determined pioneers hacked away at the edges of a raw continent and, with blunders and achievements alike, modeled a country with a spirited nature and a united commitment to individual liberty for every one of its citizens. Americans, great and not so great, have given us a heritage to carry on and improve upon. Farmers and soldiers, industrialists and merchants, dreamers and leaders, are all there in two centuries of progress.

But the maturing isn't finished. You'll find the boundaries of growth as endless today as when our forefathers first envisioned them. You can seek out your own destiny with the wisdom and judgement which comes with re-creation of the past. Your knowledge, dreams and industry will carry on through many more centuries of living history.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, we have suffered the longest continuance of a Government under a King, whose character was so marked by every abuse and violation of those rights, as to have incited every virtuous mind to the consideration of a complete reformation.

States that they are all united as free and independent States, and as such, have the right to alter, to amend, or to abolish their political connections, and to unite themselves to any other State, or to form a new one, and to connect themselves with it, in such manner as they shall think proper.



That the United States, by the Declaration of Independence, have declared that they are free and independent States, and as such, have the right to alter, to amend, or to abolish their political connections, and to unite themselves to any other State, or to form a new one, and to connect themselves with it, in such manner as they shall think proper.

That the United States, by the Declaration of Independence, have declared that they are free and independent States, and as such, have the right to alter, to amend, or to abolish their political connections, and to unite themselves to any other State, or to form a new one, and to connect themselves with it, in such manner as they shall think proper.



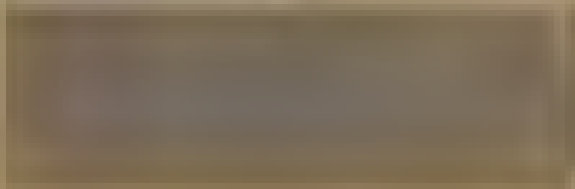
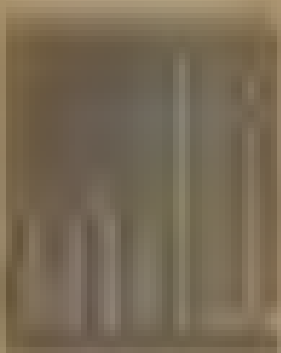
CHAPTERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY



The Stamp Act of 1765 was an attempt by the British to raise money to pay for the war.

The colonists reacted in several ways, from boycotts to protests, and the British government eventually repealed the act.

The first battle of the American Revolution was fought on September 11, 1776, at the Battle of the Clouds. The British won, but the colonists were able to retreat to safety.



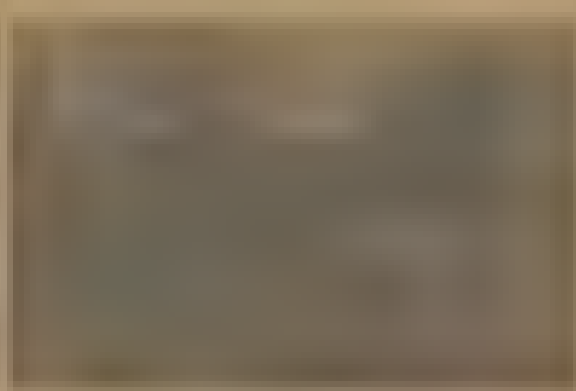
All in a row, the British ships, the United States and the British navy were fighting. The British were victorious, and the stars and stripes of the new flag were seen after a night of hard fighting. The next morning, the British had pinned the British words of what would be the national anthem.



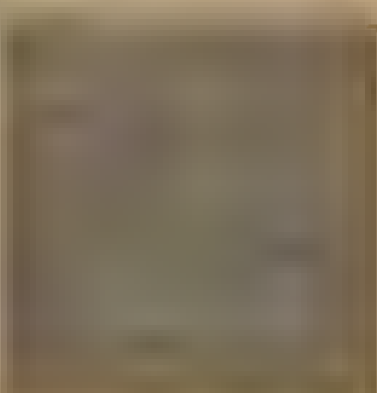
Settlers had to have permanent access to the new lands. The colonies and the British were building ships and wagons, and the British were building ships and wagons. The British were building ships and wagons.



The British were building ships and wagons, and the British were building ships and wagons. The British were building ships and wagons.



The British were building ships and wagons, and the British were building ships and wagons. The British were building ships and wagons.



In 1848, James W. Wadsworth found gold in the race. He was building for the British at the time. The British were building ships and wagons.



The British were building ships and wagons, and the British were building ships and wagons. The British were building ships and wagons.



The British were building ships and wagons, and the British were building ships and wagons. The British were building ships and wagons.



The Iron Horse, carrying homesteaders, greatly helped settlement of the new country. The first transcontinental railroad connected the country at Promontory, Utah, on May 10, 1869.



4. ΔP T M 1 P

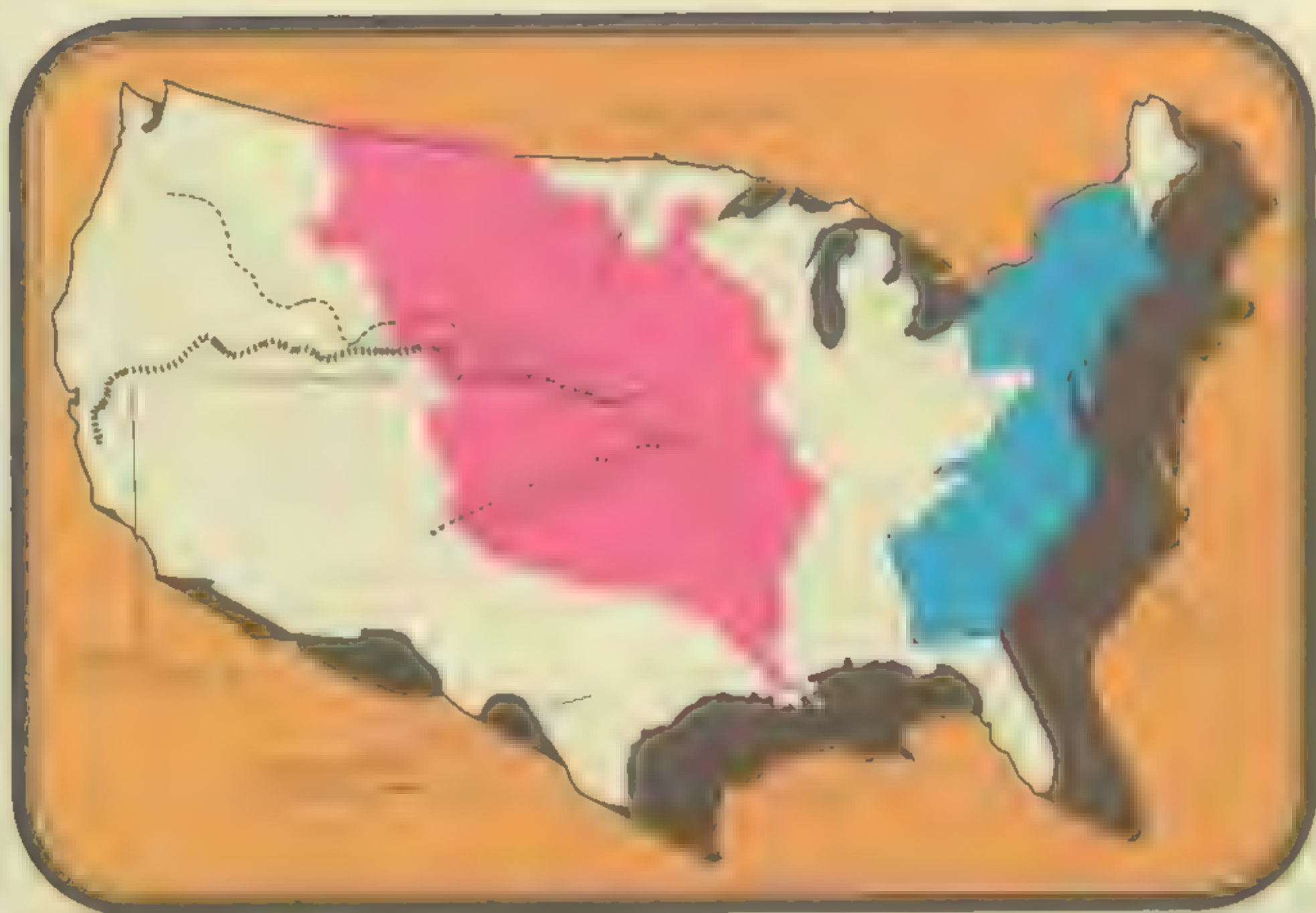
With the passage of the 1964
Civil Rights Act, when President Lyndon B. Johnson
signed the Civil Rights Act of 1964
into law. The Act outlawed discrimination in any

[illegible]

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840.

57 June 1876. To the





THE CHANGING NATION



Ownership of land had been just a dream to most of the colonists from feudal England. With the great expanse of cheap land opening up in the West, the dream became reality.

The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 opened the first sizable frontier in the Midwest, but the nation was not ready for it yet. It took a growing market in the East, where land was getting high-priced and scarce, and development of good transportation, to really start the frontier movement.

The Gold Rush caused hordes of settlers to take various routes to the Pacific Coast and its yellow riches. The railroads brought farmers and ranchers, along with the miners, who decided to stop all along the routes and

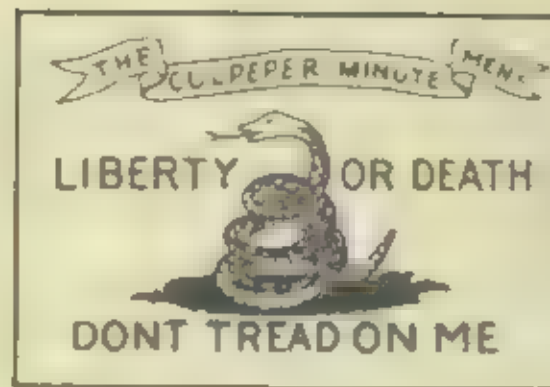
build their homes. Railroads were instrumental in the quick civilization of the West, bringing people in numbers so large that the resentful Indians were finally pushed back into unwanted and infertile areas.

America became a haven for immigrants from every nation as freedom beckoned them to the teeming cities of the East, the plains, and the rich west coast farmlands.

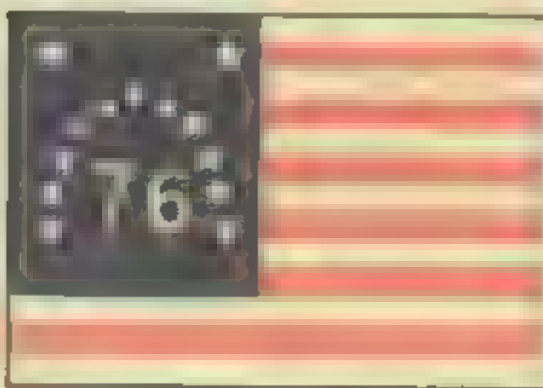
Sick of the Civil War and with their own lands divided up and lost, many Southerners set out to begin again in the virgin territories. "Westering" soon became the national tradition as North and South moved together toward a new life. Americanism was advanced socially, by the hard-working, bare-fisted types who settled the frontiers.



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FLAG
ALSO CALLED SERAPIS FLAG. GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS THE NAME BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT COURT OF LOUIS XV.



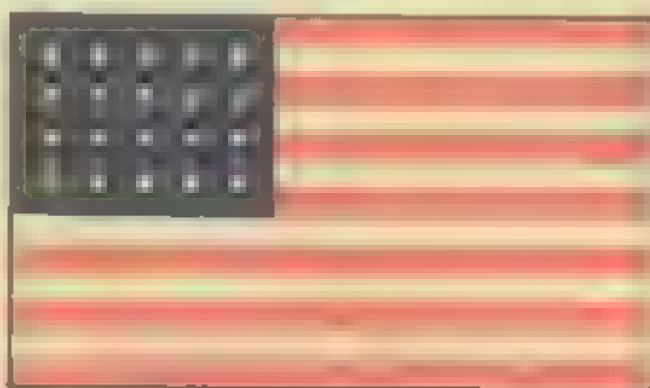
COLPEPER FLAG — 1775
ONE OF THE EARLY RATTLESNAKE FLAGS CARRIED BY THE MINUTE MEN.



BENNINGTON FLAG — 1777
FLAG OF VICTORY OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS



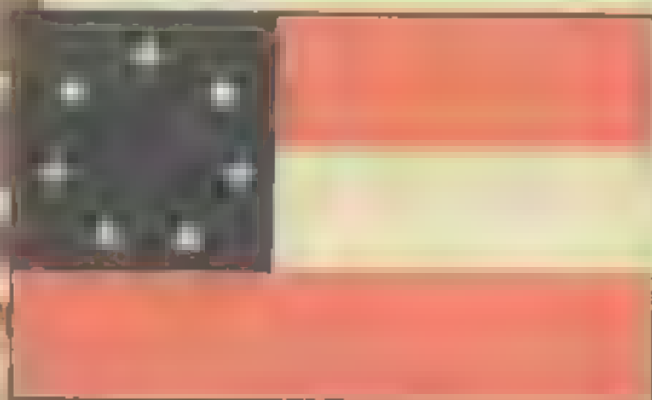
FIRST STARS AND STRIPES
UNITED EMBLEM OF INDEPENDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORIGINATED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON FOLLOWING ACT OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 14, 1777.



THE FLAG OF 1811
SHOWING RETURN TO THIRTEEN STRIPES AND ADDITIONAL STARS IN AN 11.



OLD GLORY
NAME GIVEN BY CAPTAIN WILLIAM DRIVER COMMANDING THE BRIG CHARLES DAGUETT IN 1813.

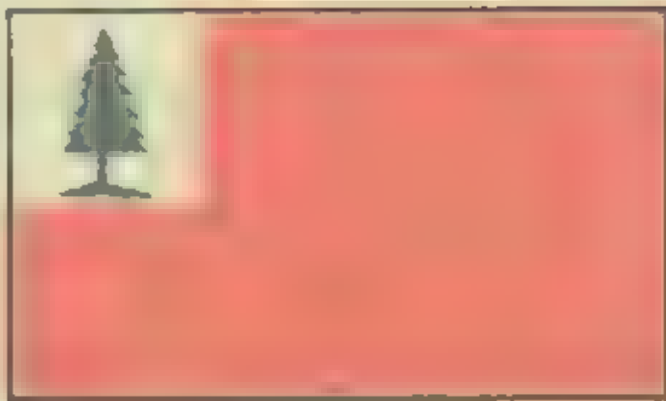


FIRST CONFEDERATE FLAG
BARS AND STRIPES USED FROM MARCH 1862 TO MAY 1863.



FLAG OF THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865
THE STARS AND STRIPES WITH THIRTY SIX STARS IN THE UNION CARRIED BY THE NORTHERN ARMIES DURING LATER YEARS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

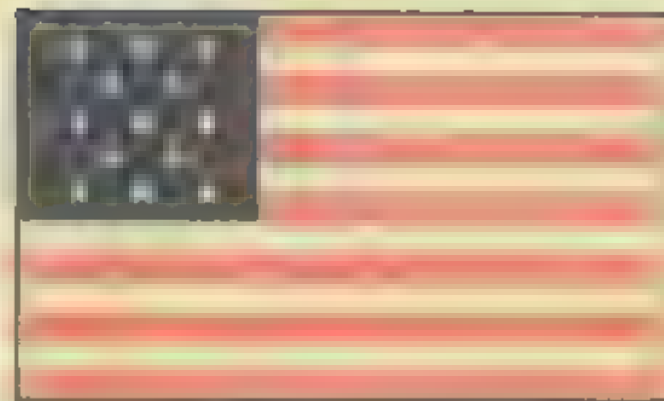
American Banners



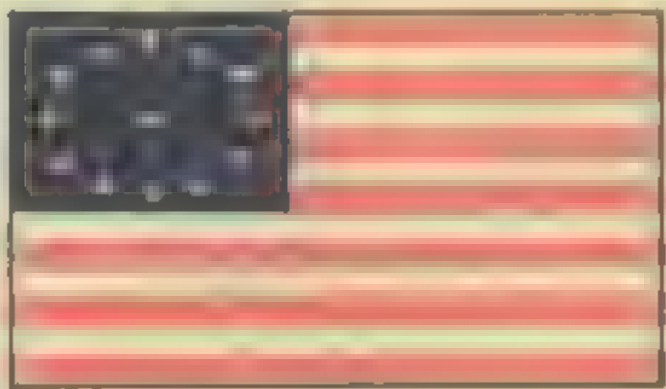
CONTINENTAL FLAG
CARRIED IN 1775-1777 SHOWING PINE TREE SYMBOL OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY IN PLACE OF THE CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW



LIBERTY TREE FLAG — 1776
THE PINE TREE COMES FROM COINS OF THE COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS 1652



FIRST NAVY STARS AND STRIPES
IN ABSENCE OF SPECIFIC ARRANGEMENT OF STARS BY CONGRESS JUN 14, 1777 IT WAS CUSTOMARY FOR NAVY TO PLACE THE STARS IN FORM OF CROSSES OF ST. GEORGE AND ST. ANDREW



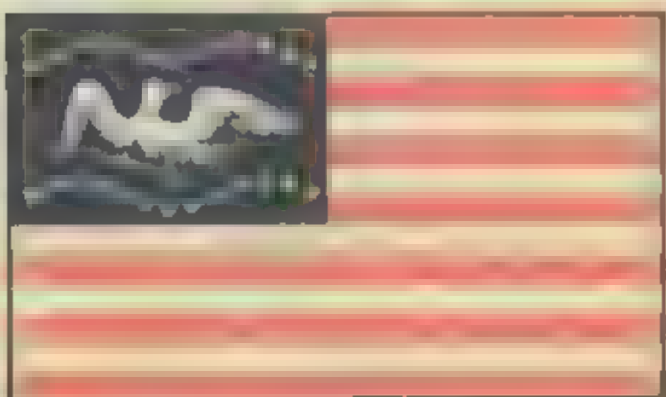
FLAG OF THE THIRD MARYLAND — 1778
ADOPTED AT THE BATTLE OF RED BANK JANUARY 1778 AND USED AS COLORS OF AMERICAN LAND FORCES UNTIL MEXICAN WAR



JOHN PAUL JONES' 'STARRY FLAG'
RESCUED FROM THE SEA BY AMERICAN BAYARD STAFFORD DURING BATTLE BETWEEN BON HOMME RICHARD AND SINGAPOUR



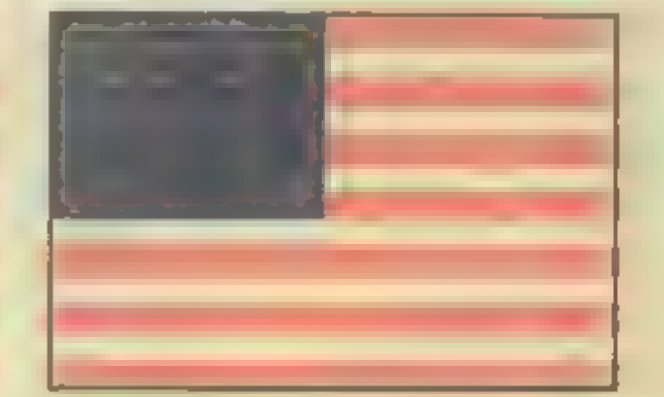
FLAG OF THE WAR OF 1812 (1812-1814)
SHOWING FIFTY-THREE AND FIFTY-FOUR STARS AS CHANGED UPON ADMIRALTY OF VERMONT



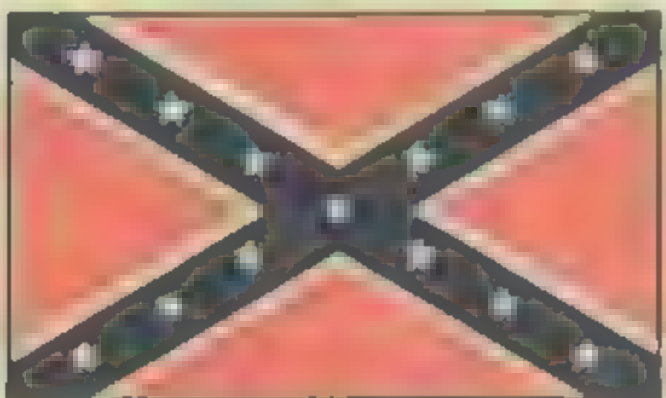
FREMONT THE PATHFINDER'S FLAG — 1846
EMBLEM THAT BLAZED THE TRAIL FOR THE COVERED WAGON IN THE NOBILING 40'S THE EARLY ENSIGN OF THE PLAINS



FLAG OF THE MEXICAN WAR — 1845
NOT ACTUALLY USED AS REPRESENTATIVE COLOR BY TROOPS BUT AS FLAG OF CONQUEST AND OCCUPATION



COMMODORE PERRY'S FLAG — 1854
THE FLAG THAT OPENED JAPAN TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION



CONFEDERATE BATTLE AND NAVY FLAG
USED FROM MAY 1, 1863 TO END OF WAR 1865 THE BATTLE FLAG WAS QUARANTINED



FLAG OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR — 1898
THE EMBLEM OF LIBERTY



of Freedom * * * * *

NECESSITY
IS THE MOTHER OF . . .





Without realizing it, England instilled in the colonists the individual purpose and ingenuity that necessity breeds. With trade goods cut to a minimum, determined young leaders of the time set out to find ways of surviving without support from the Mother Country

Agricultural methods and machines and labor saving devices were designed by our forefathers. As frontiers opened, Yankee genius had to conquer natural barriers in the wild new country, so suspension bridges were invented and methods of transportation were perfected for the purpose of opening the untamed areas. Later they sought to section off the land with the revolutionary and controversial invention — barbed wire



Cooper's 1-horsepower Tom Thumb train in 1830 and later, automobiles like the first Model T, and the 4-horsepower airplane; became American modes of travel from city to city and coast to coast

Americans knew that the fertile lands of this nation would produce unequalled harvests if machines were designed to take over for man. They knew also that trade routes were difficult to travel and manufacturing would have to be done close to home. The cotton gin, textile looms, drill presses and a reaper which could cut six times as much grain as a hand scythe were some of the tools invented



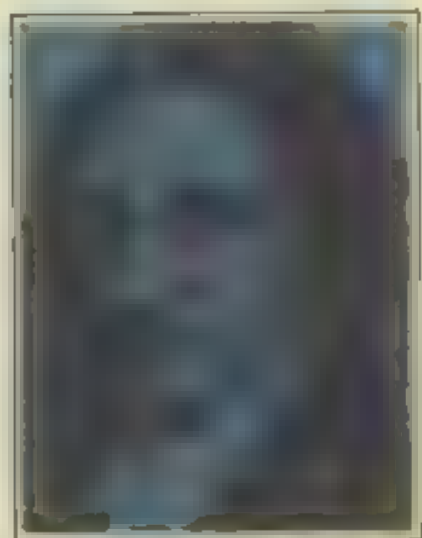
Protection for themselves and for their young country prodded inventors like Eli Whitney to perfect firearms and others to work on plans for the first submarine. Young inventors like Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison (called the nation's most valuable citizen) visualized machines that would light the country and open up communication with those in the far corners of the nation. The telephone, telegraph, phonograph and the first light bulb were discovered in the late 1800's and early twentieth century. This American way of doing for oneself inspired many to become inventors in their own right. Some sought to save labor and mass produce for profit while others envisioned not only riches, but excitement and adventure as they discovered ways to defy nature



Throughout the past 200 years the American mind has been unleashed to take whatever paths necessary to fulfill the needs. In the last half-century, the pace of discovery has been overwhelming and inventions for the taming of the universe lie in the grasp of America while the habit of "finding a way" is ingrained in its people. The seeds of industrial America were sown by these inventors resulting in today's mechanized society

THEY MADE THEIR MARK

Men and women who helped shape America's history



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



THOMAS JEFFERSON



GEORGE WASHINGTON



JOHN ADAMS



JAMES MADISON



JAMES MONROE



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS



ANDREW JACKSON



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.



ROSA PARKS



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER



ANDREW ARNOLD



WILLIAM



JOHN



EDWARD



WILLIAM



ANDREW



JOHN



EDWARD



ANDREW



WILLIAM



JOHN



EDWARD

WONDERING WHAT THE FIRST DOLLARS

Imagine buying that acre of land you have spotted for \$1.25! Or even at the higher price of \$10. Those are the prices offered to our founding fathers to encourage settlement of the wilderness areas of this nation.

A stage wasn't the most comfortable way to go, but you could get from city to city for as little as \$3 — at the amazing pace of six miles per hour.

Compare today's wages with a 12-hour day in the early 1800's. A man earned a day. Of course his dollar bought a little more than today's. Butter in 1820 was about 5¢/lb. in the Midwest; eggs, 3¢/doz.; corn, 6¢/bu.; wheat, 25¢/bu.; and a cow could be bought for \$5.

With travel becoming the American tradition, you could choose train, wagon, horseback or the water. A canal ride with bed and board included averaged 3 or 4¢ per mile. And when you reached your destination, you could sit down to a 5 or even 10 course meal for 25¢ (Ladies 20¢, in consideration of appetite).

Farmers in the early 1800's could own the famous McCormick Reaper for a mere \$100. But the Civil War increased prices as the machine became the first item farmers could buy on time payments for the sum of \$1,500.

A good suit of clothes then might cost \$1.95 and ladies' waists (blouses) were marketed for 49¢ to \$3.50 with a whole dress pattern priced at 15¢.

Cookstoves, quality-satisfaction guaranteed, could cost you \$29.25 at \$4 per month and a dandy heating stove could set you back as much as \$5.73 and up. The first electric refrigerator cost \$900 — which might be enough to make you faint on your 1907 fainting couch that had cost a mere \$4.

For less than the weight of a modern baby carriage, a baby carriage (stroller) for the sum of \$12.04. If you had \$1,500 in 1903 you could show off in one of the first automobiles.

Ah, those were the days. Some of the current prices are reminiscent of those days but at frontier prices, which were a whole different story. Hardy pioneers had to pay \$2 a pound for sugar, too. And the same for a pound of coffee or pepper. Those items were only 15¢ per pound back in civilized St. Louis. Flour was marked up 100 times for sale to the frontiersmen and during the famous Gold Rush, that precious commodity went for \$400 a barrel.

LIGN SUBJECT BOOKS A

COLGATE & Co. Perfumers
NEW YORK.

THE SPIRIT OF A NATION

"Don't give up the ship."

The people are the only guarantee for the preservation of our liberty.

A knowledge of the past prepares us for the crisis of the present and the challenge of the future.

"America is a tune. It must be sung together."

Go West, young man, and grow with the country." HORACE GREELEY

NEW YORK CRI LEBANON FORD OVERHAUL

WORLD EVENTS

1. **11/20/75 NEW YORK CITY'S FISCAL CRISIS** — New York City Mayor Abraham Beame, left, and New York Governor Hugh Carey are shown after returning from Washington where President Ford said he would not give federal aid to New York City until he sees what the state can do for itself.
2. **11/2/75 LEBANON** — Leftist Moslem fighters fire their heavy machine-gun at rightist Christian Phalange militiamen during heavy street fighting in Beirut, Lebanon.
3. **11/4/75 FORD ANNOUNCES POST CHANGES** — Ford announced an overhaul of his Pentagon, Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency leadership.
4. **4/15/75 TAIPEI** — At Sun Yat Sen Memorial Hall in Taipei, U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller bows in front of casket of late President Chiang Kai Shek.
5. **8/27/75 HAILE SELASSIE** — Haile Selassie, deposed as Emperor of Ethiopia in 1974 died at 83. He is shown (above) with President Johnson and (below) with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.
6. **10/16/75 REDS WIN SERIES** — Cincinnati's Johnny Bench raises his hands to greet Tony Perez after the Cuban hit his second homerun of the game during World Series action. Cincinnati clinched Series October 22.
7. **1/12/75 MILLER WINS OPEN** — Defending Champion Johnny Miller urges in final putt for 14 stroke victory in the Phoenix Open. But Jack Nicholas was still the top money winner in 1975.
8. **5/3/75 WINS 101st DERBY** — Fools Pleasure (4) with Jacinto Vasquez up, crosses finish line to win 101st Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs. Avatar (7) finished second.
9. **4/30/75 SAIGON** — Photo shows the last Viet evacuees to leave by boat from Saigon waterfront as PRG troops close in.
10. **10/23/75 HEADED FOR DESERT MARCH** — A crowd of Moroccan civilians in Marrakech moves toward trucks that will take them to the border. A peaceful march into the Spanish Sahara by 350,000 unarmed Moroccans is planned.
11. **3/28/75 SAUDIS VIEW FAISAL'S GRAVE** — Only a low mound of sand and a few rocks mark the final resting place of the man who was the richest ruler in the world. Faisal was assassinated March 25 by a nephew.
12. **5/13/75 CENTER OF ACTION** — Rick MacLish (19) of Philadelphia Flyers is surrounded after he scored during the Stanley Cup playoffs with the New York Islanders. Philadelphia went on to capture the prized Stanley Cup by beating the Boston Bruins for the NHL Championship.



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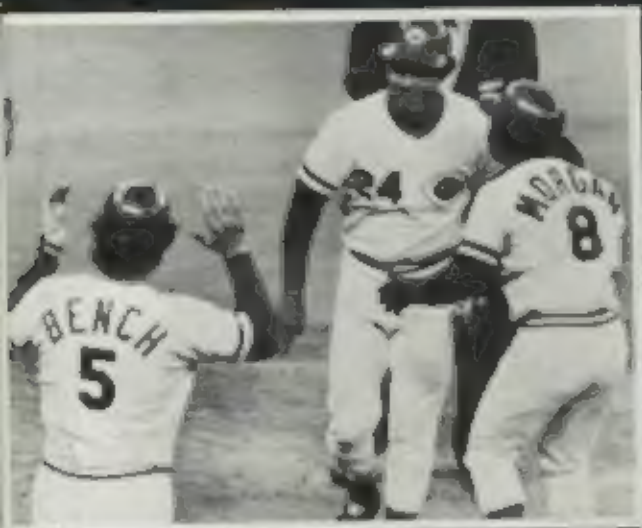
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MILLER WINS O KENTUCKY DER SAIGON PULL O



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DESERT MA KING FAISA STANLEY C



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